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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Volume IV - Number 1

FIRST QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1933

Issued by the
United States Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1933

ADVISORY

COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
(II)

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, United States Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Volume 4

April 1933

Number 1

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The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary-breaking or entering; larceny-theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" includes, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the United States Bureau of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area

In the table which follows, any city which contributed a return for one or more months of the first quarter of 1933 is included. The number of cities contributing is shown, together with the population represented, the cities being divided according to size. The population figures for cities having 10,000 people or more were obtained from the Bureau of the Census as estimated July 1, 1932, while figures for cities having less than 10,000 were taken from the 1930 census, due to the fact that similar estimates were not available for this group.

A total of 1,561 cities contributed returns during the first 3 months of 1933, representing a population of 53,295,620. The number of cities filing returns thus far in 1933 shows an increase of 85 as compared with the same period of 1932. Returns were also received from sheriffs, State police, and officers in the possessions, but such returns are not included in the above figures.

Of the 37 cities in the United States having a population over 250,000 returns were received from 33, or 89 percent. The four cities of this group from which returns were not received are Atlanta, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; and New York City. Memphis and Louisville, however, did contribute returns during 1932, but reports for this year have not yet been received. Of the cities within the population range of 100,000 to 250,000, all but three have contributed reports this year. The three cities not contributing are Des Moines, Iowa; Reading, Pa.; and Tampa, Fla. The city of Tampa was, however, a regular contributor during 1932. It will be noted that the city of Tulsa, Okla., which has previously been listed as a noncontributor, is now forwarding crime statistics reports to the United States Bureau of Investigation.

Population group	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	963	813	83	60,813,881	48,969,365
A. Cities over 250,000.....	37	33	29,955,600	21,881,800	73
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	57	54	7,908,112	7,542,112	95
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	105	93	7,022,407	6,276,075	90
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	192	168	6,605,136	5,802,400	88
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	502	465	79	9,162,630	7,307,478

The above table does not include 748 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 4,295,755. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

Number of Cities Reporting

The following table shows the number of monthly crime statistics reports received during the first quarter of 1933. Due to the fact that the returns are counted on a quarterly rather than a monthly basis, the figures for January and February, as compared with March, are necessarily large. During the first quarter it is found that 1,511 cities contributed during January, and 1,492 cities during February, as compared with 1,459 cities for the month of March. However, a

more accurate comparison for the first 3 months can be made at the end of the second quarter when returns from cities which contribute regularly, but the returns of which are sometimes received too late to be included in the current bulletin, have been received and added to the counts for the preceding months.

State	January	February	March	State	January	February	March
Alabama	7	8	8	Nevada	2	2	2
Arizona	5	6	6	New Hampshire	0	0	0
Arkansas	6	6	6	New Jersey	130	126	123
California	111	106	105	New Mexico	2	3	3
Colorado	15	15	15	New York	142	142	138
Connecticut	30	31	31	North Carolina	19	19	17
Delaware	2	2	2	North Dakota	8	8	8
District of Columbia	1	1	1	Ohio	104	106	102
Florida	25	24	25	Oklahoma	29	30	31
Georgia	15	14	13	Oregon	15	15	15
Idaho	3	3	3	Pennsylvania	127	124	110
Illinois	76	71	71	Rhode Island	11	12	11
Indiana	40	44	42	South Carolina	2	2	2
Iowa	26	25	25	South Dakota	9	9	9
Kansas	30	28	29	Tennessee	8	6	7
Kentucky	13	12	14	Texas	39	37	36
Louisiana	9	9	9	Utah	8	10	8
Maine	17	17	16	Vermont	10	10	10
Maryland	5	4	3	Virginia	23	22	23
Massachusetts	88	88	85	Washington	17	16	17
Michigan	123	122	117	West Virginia	15	16	15
Minnesota	39	39	38	Wisconsin	38	37	35
Mississippi	8	9	9	Wyoming	2	1	2
Missouri	24	23	23	Total number contributing	1,511	1,492	1,459
Montana	8	8	8				
Nebraska	16	16	15				

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police, January to March, inclusive, 1933

There are contained in table 1 the number of offenses known and the rate per 100,000 for 1,332 cities in the United States, representing a total population of 45,718,303. The figures are also shown for the same cities subdivided according to size.

The figures in the table tend to indicate that the crime rate varies directly with the size of the city. It will be recalled that the same trend was noticeable in the figures reported for 1932, as published in the issue of the bulletin for the fourth quarter of 1932. However, there appear several exceptions to this general trend, which will be mentioned. The first exception to the general tendency is that cities having a population of from 25,000 to 50,000 report the lowest crime rate for the offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. The same group of cities reported the lowest crime rate for manslaughter by negligence. For the offenses of robbery and auto theft the crime rate varies directly with the size of the city, and for the offense of burglary there is only one exception to this general relationship, the cities having a population of from 100,000 to 250,000 having a higher rate than cities over 250,000. The rates for larceny-theft are highest for cities in the third group, and the rates for the groups of smaller cities vary according to the size of the city. However, the rate for the largest cities is lower than that for cities in the second group, which in turn is exceeded by the rate for cities in the third group. This may be a real exception to the general trend evidenced by the figures in the table, but, on the other hand, the variance may be caused

to a considerable extent by lack of uniformity in reporting this particular type of offense.

It is interesting to note that the rate for murder reported by cities over 250,000 in population is a little more than twice the rate reported by cities having a population of from 25,000 to 50,000. For the offense of manslaughter by negligence the highest rate is more than three times as great as the lowest rate. For cities over 250,000 the rate for robbery is a little more than twice that for cities whose population is between 100,000 and 250,000 and more than four times as great as the rate reported by cities under 10,000 in population. The table reveals that the highest burglary rate is approximately twice as large as the lowest, and that the highest rate for auto theft is more than four times as great as the rate for cities under 10,000 in population.

TABLE 1—*Offenses known to the police, January to March, 1933; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
26 cities over 250,000; total population, 15,109,800:								
Number of offenses known.....	387	292	281	8,809	2,016	19,149	30,470	18,858
Rate per 100,000.....	2.1	1.6	1.6	47.5	11.1	105.7	168.3	104.1
49 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,929,712:								
Number of offenses known.....	105	61	90	1,614	958	8,192	13,791	6,289
Rate per 100,000.....	1.5	0.9	1.3	23.3	13.8	118.2	199.0	90.8
53 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,195,163:								
Number of offenses known.....	81	45	54	1,251	755	5,303	11,375	4,040
Rate per 100,000.....	1.4	0.8	1.0	22.1	13.3	93.5	206.3	71.4
149 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,196,573:								
Number of offenses known.....	54	28	39	857	501	4,197	8,970	2,733
Rate per 100,000.....	1.0	0.5	0.8	16.5	9.6	50.8	172.5	53.0
302 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,163,336:								
Number of offenses known.....	73	38	66	757	502	3,980	8,501	2,336
Rate per 100,000.....	1.2	0.6	1.1	12.3	8.1	64.3	139.4	37.9
631 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,645,730:								
Number of offenses known.....	30	30	72	388	235	2,511	4,020	906
Rate per 100,000.....	1.1	0.8	2.0	10.6	6.4	68.9	110.4	24.9
Total, 1,332 cities; total population, 45,718,303:								
Number of offenses known.....	730	494	602	13,466	4,967	43,312	77,732	35,191
Rate per 100,000.....	1.6	1.1	1.3	29.5	10.9	94.7	170.0	77.0

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, First Quarter, 1933

In table 2 there is shown the daily average number of offenses reported during the first three months of 1933 by the same 1,332 cities as were included in table 1. Examination of the table discloses that the daily average for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter showed a very slight decrease during February, with an increase in March, bringing the average for that month above the figure for January. The daily average for aggravated assault also indicated an upward trend, the daily averages for February and March being in each instance higher than that for the preceding month. For the

periods from January to February and from February to March the daily averages for the offenses of manslaughter by negligence and robbery showed a decrease. The averages for burglary, larceny-theft, and auto theft are lowest for February and the averages for March are lower than those for January. Considering the table as a whole, January reflects the highest daily average and February the lowest.

TABLE 2.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1933; 1,332 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 45,718,303]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Bur-gary-breaking or entering	Lar-ceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	8.2	6.0	6.7	106.9	53.4	504.5	891.1	412.5
February	8.0	5.3	5.8	144.4	54.5	449.2	830.3	355.5
March	8.5	5.1	7.5	137.0	57.6	486.9	866.5	401.0
January to March	8.2	5.5	6.7	149.6	55.3	481.2	863.7	391.0

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-33

It will be noted that table 3 sets forth the daily average number of offenses reported by 66 cities over 100,000 in population during the first quarter of 1931, 1932, and 1933.

With the exception of rape, burglary, and larceny, the daily average number of offenses known shows a substantial decrease in 1932 as compared with 1931. Some of the more important decreases are:

	Percent
Manslaughter by negligence	11.4
Robbery	11.9
Assault	18.7
Auto theft	16.1

The daily averages for larceny show a slight decrease (2.6 percent) in 1932. Offenses of manslaughter by negligence, robbery, and auto theft continued to decline in 1933, whereas offenses of aggravated assault show an increase in 1933 over 1932, but are slightly less than in 1931.

The table reflects a consistent increase in the offenses of burglary-breaking or entering for 1932 and 1933 over 1931. An increase of 6.6 percent was shown for this offense in 1932 as compared with 1931, and an increase of 9.2 percent in 1933 over 1931.

Although the average for 1932 showed a decrease of 5.3 percent for the offense of murder as compared with 1931, the highest daily average for this offense (3.9) occurred in 1933. The average number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence committed daily in 1933 was 22.9 percent less than in 1931, while the 1932 average was 11.4 percent less than that for 1931.

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 66 cities over 100,000, January to March, inclusive, 1931-33*

[Total population, 17,842,102]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	343	319	251	5,304	2,026	16,017	33,091	19,814
1932	332	263	276	4,723	1,663	17,263	32,581	16,817
1933	350	241	290	4,541	1,975	17,493	34,078	15,243
Daily average:								
1931	3.8	3.5	2.8	58.9	22.5	178.0	387.7	200.2
1932	3.6	3.1	3.0	51.9	18.3	159.7	355.0	184.8
1933	3.9	2.7	3.2	50.5	21.9	194.4	378.6	169.4

Rates of Offenses by Geographic Divisions, First Quarter, 1933

There is shown in table 4 a percentage distribution of population of the cities reporting during the first quarter of this year, arranged in nine geographic divisions according to the size of the city. An analysis of this table discloses that for the New England States only 5.7 percent of the total population represented by the cities whose returns are included in the tables consists of cities having a population over 250,000, whereas all of the other geographic groups have a much larger corresponding percentage. The data of which this table is composed should be of value to those who desire to examine the rates for cities subdivided according to geographic location, with a view to determining whether there is any relation between the variation in rates and the variation in the composition of the geographic groups with reference to size of city.

In table 5 there is set forth the rate of offenses per 100,000 for each month for 1,332 cities subdivided according to geographic location. In examining the figures reflected by this table it will be noted that the highest rates for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and aggravated assault were reported by cities in the East South Central, West South Central, and South Atlantic States, whereas the lowest number was reported by the New England States. A further analysis of these rates indicates that the maximum and minimum figures for the various offenses vary in different geographic localities. For instance, it will be seen that for the offense of manslaughter by negligence the highest rate was indicated by the Middle Atlantic States and the lowest rate by the Mountain States. Cities in the East North Central States recorded the maximum rate for robbery and the lowest number was reported by the New England States. The highest rate for burglary was shown by cities in the Mountain States, and comparatively high figures for this offense were also reported by the East South Central, West South Central, and the Pacific States. The minimum rate for the offense was reported by the cities in the Middle Atlantic States. Cities in the West South Central States recorded the highest rates for the offenses of larceny-theft, and auto theft, while cities situated in the Middle Atlantic States reported the lowest figure.

An interesting feature revealed by the table is the fact that the rate for robbery for cities in the New England States is less than one half of the next lowest figure reported and is only one ninth of the highest rate for cities in other geographic groups. With reference to this fact, it should be noted that table 4 discloses that only 5.7 percent of the total population of the cities in the New England States included in these tables consisted of cities having a population in excess of 250,000, and table 1 shows that the rate for robbery for the larger cities is more than twice as great as the rate for cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and more than four times as great as the rate for cities under 10,000.

The grouping of the various States according to geographic location is identical with that employed by the United States Bureau of the Census in the decennial census of 1930.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution of population according to size of city for geographic groups, 1933*

Geographic group	All cities included in tabulation		Cities over 250,000		Cities 100,000 to 250,000	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
New England States.....	4,484,649	100.0	256,400	5.7	1,586,605	35.4
Middle Atlantic States.....	10,732,580	100.0	4,351,600	40.5	1,113,300	10.4
East North Central States.....	12,414,745	100.0	6,875,700	55.3	1,764,200	9.5
West North Central States.....	5,303,475	100.0	2,010,400	37.9	570,507	10.7
South Atlantic States.....	6,655,590	100.0	1,313,500	35.9	720,600	18.3
East South Central States.....	1,185,123	100.0	277,100	23.4	393,200	33.2
West South Central States.....	3,094,347	100.0	1,081,500	34.9	720,600	23.6
Mountain States.....	954,896	100.0	264,700	30.9	145,300	15.2
Pacific States.....	3,592,898	100.0	1,648,900	42.4	549,800	14.8

Geographic group	Cities 50,000 to 100,000		Cities 25,000 to 50,000		Cities 10,000 to 25,000		Cities under 10,000	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
New England States.....	626,302	14.0	309,304	18.0	783,421	17.5	422,017	9.4
Middle Atlantic States.....	1,347,153	12.6	1,064,400	9.9	1,886,355	17.7	987,793	8.9
East North Central States.....	400,500	3.3	1,396,655	12.9	1,451,075	11.7	905,615	7.3
West North Central States.....	1,433,510	27.0	281,500	5.3	614,775	11.6	399,290	7.5
South Atlantic States.....	700,689	19.2	468,538	12.8	327,171	9.0	175,185	4.8
East South Central States.....	137,700	11.6	107,944	9.1	197,468	16.7	71,711	6.0
West South Central States.....	450,000	14.7	332,900	10.8	292,833	9.5	200,614	6.5
Mountain States.....	103,300	10.8	179,932	16.8	83,200	8.7	148,464	15.6
Pacific States.....	450,200	11.8	334,900	9.1	515,057	12.2	365,041	9.4

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1933*

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[147 cities, representing a population of 4,484,649]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary- breaking or enter- ing	Larceny- theft	Auto- theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by negli- gence						
January.....	0.11	0.16	0.47	2.16	1.43	28.36	25.30	16.10
February.....	.11	.13	.22	1.81	1.09	21.32	20.92	13.04
March.....	.07	.11	.36	2.19	1.14	24.53	26.10	17.93

TABLE 5.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1933—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[351 cities, representing a population of 10,732,580]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny- theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonne- ligent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by negli- gence						
January-----	0.44	0.76	0.39	5.27	3.11	19.60	26.58	14.85
February-----	.28	.61	.28	3.64	2.62	17.13	21.68	11.50
March-----	.34	.64	.44	4.81	3.73	20.04	26.32	14.23

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[340 cities, representing a population of 12,414,745]

January-----	0.46	0.26	0.60	19.51	3.75	36.51	67.66	35.22
February-----	.42	.16	.47	16.18	3.33	27.53	53.07	34.87
March-----	.56	.22	.77	17.86	3.84	39.41	66.45	35.26

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[136 cities, representing a population of 5,368,475]

January-----	0.36	0.26	0.17	10.05	1.38	24.78	47.27	26.98
February-----	.40	.15	.19	7.62	1.61	19.21	40.05	21.55
March-----	.64	.09	.23	6.49	1.41	23.40	45.61	20.57

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[88 cities, representing a population of 8,855,590]

January-----	1.06	0.44	0.52	10.91	9.60	43.17	82.59	33.15
February-----	1.15	.47	.55	8.04	9.03	39.15	72.14	26.80
March-----	1.23	.38	.62	8.20	10.75	41.22	77.83	30.47

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[33 cities, representing a population of 1,185,123]

January-----	1.94	0.42	0.17	12.74	11.05	54.34	63.12	32.99
February-----	2.19	.65	.00	10.04	15.59	42.10	57.12	27.55
March-----	1.94	.38	.51	7.00	11.80	45.81	59.07	28.27

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[74 cities, representing a population of 3,094,347]

January-----	1.39	0.48	0.42	12.64	4.78	57.30	116.00	40.40
February-----	1.00	.36	.46	8.89	4.59	43.37	98.00	33.25
March-----	1.10	.45	.61	8.69	5.75	45.37	103.41	36.62

MOUNTAIN STATES

[40 cities, representing a population of 954,806]

January-----	0.78	0.10	0.94	10.47	1.57	55.06	98.44	32.88
February-----	.64	.00	.31	8.08	1.26	45.97	81.79	26.94
March-----	.52	.10	.84	8.08	2.09	55.08	98.61	37.49

PACIFIC STATES

[123 cities, representing a population of 8,892,868]

January-----	0.33	0.39	0.46	13.25	1.93	48.66	101.80	30.76
February-----	.21	.33	.39	10.45	1.49	42.00	97.87	32.37
March-----	.33	.39	.31	8.79	1.44	44.50	105.06	35.81

Average Number of Police-Department Employees, 1932

Table 6 shows the average number of police-department employees per 1,000 population, as reported monthly during 1932 by 29 cities over 250,000 population and 45 cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000.

Individual averages for the larger cities ranged from 3.49 to 0.72. For 50 percent of these cities the average number of police-department employees per 1,000 population varied between 2.31 and 1.32. One fourth of the cities had averages ranging from 0.72 to 1.29, and the averages for the remaining fourth ranged from 2.32 to 3.49.

Averages for individual cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000 ranged from 2.80 to 0.70. For one half of the cities the average number of police employees per 1,000 population varied between 1.10 and 1.75. Twenty-five percent of the cities in this population group had averages ranging from 0.70 to 1.09, while the remaining 25 percent had averages ranging from 1.77 to 2.80.

TABLE 6.—*Average number of police-department employees, 1932*

Size of city	Employees per 1,000 population
Over 250,000.....	2.04
100,000 to 250,000.....	1.48

Monthly Trends for Cities Over 100,000 Population, 1932

There is reflected in table 7 the daily average number of offenses for each month of 1932 as reported by 79 cities over 100,000. The total population represented by these cities is 26,652,312. The variations in the monthly figures will be seen more readily by referring to figure 1, where the same data are graphically represented.

TABLE 7.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1932; 79 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 26,652,312]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ring	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by negli- gence						
January.....	5.9	4.4	4.6	134.0	20.4	343.7	544.5	366.9
February.....	6.0	5.3	4.1	115.2	35.7	322.4	534.0	342.6
March.....	5.6	3.7	5.2	107.6	30.7	314.2	512.5	330.4
April.....	6.0	3.9	4.9	100.6	37.7	222.2	557.2	381.1
May.....	5.5	4.0	4.8	93.9	39.3	300.5	527.9	341.4
June.....	5.2	3.4	5.2	87.5	40.1	304.4	530.8	322.4
July.....	5.2	2.5	4.5	91.0	41.9	313.4	525.1	330.9
August.....	6.2	3.1	5.1	94.3	30.7	315.2	562.9	346.0
September.....	5.5	3.9	5.1	97.5	38.2	320.5	575.7	340.5
October.....	5.1	4.7	5.5	114.7	36.3	317.5	620.0	360.5
November.....	5.5	4.2	4.3	124.9	35.0	324.6	627.1	332.3
December.....	6.4	4.5	4.4	145.5	34.3	327.3	594.8	322.8
January to December..	6.0	4.0	4.8	106.0	36.4	321.4	559.4	344.7

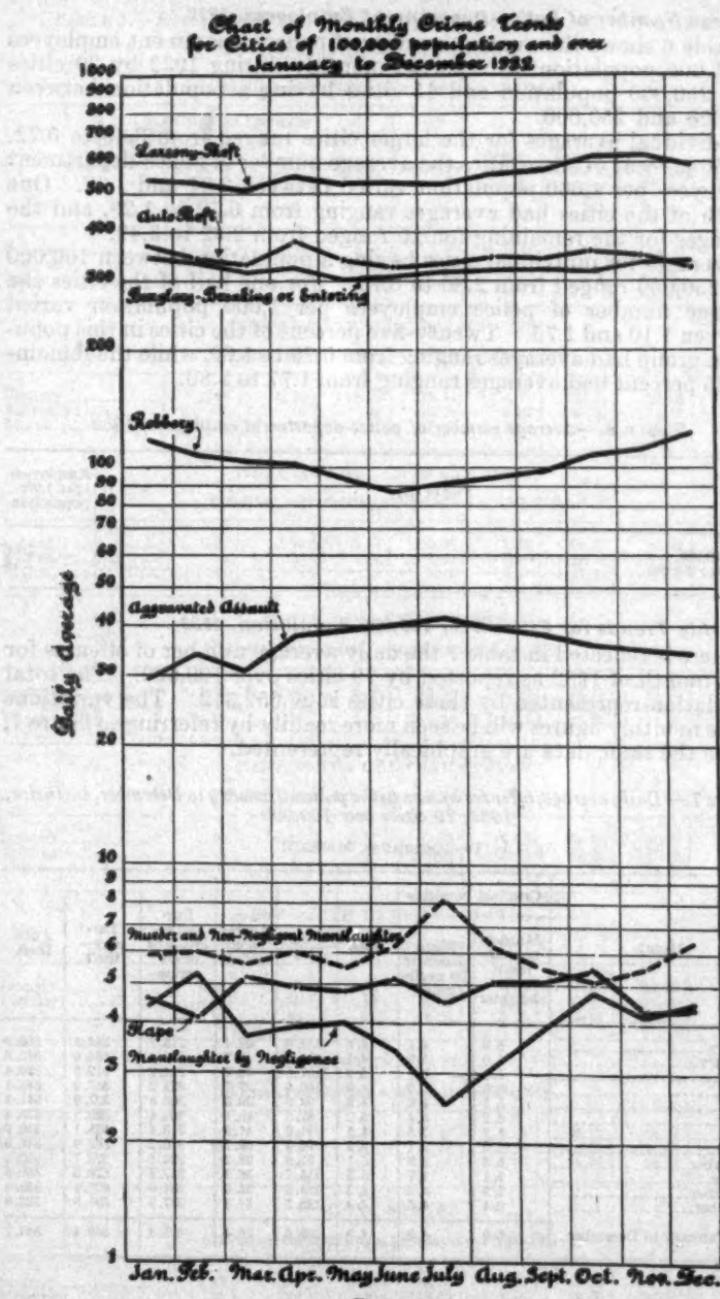


FIGURE 1.

ANNUAL RETURNS, 1932

The system of uniform crime reporting includes the submission by reporting units of an annual return showing the number of offenses known and the number of offenses cleared by arrest and in addition an annual return showing the number of persons charged. As will be seen by referring to page 1 of this bulletin, the term "offenses known to the police" includes all offenses which come to the attention of the police, regardless of the original source of information. An offense is cleared by arrest when one or more persons are arrested, charged with committing it, and held or turned over for prosecution. Exceptional clearances, such as the suicide of the offender, are also included. The term "persons charged" refers to those who have been held to answer criminal charges.

The tables which follow are based on the annual returns for 1932 received from 596 cities throughout the United States. More than 900 such annual returns were received but there have been eliminated from the tables those which were incomplete or apparently defective in any respect. Some of the defects requiring exclusion of returns from the tables prepared were as follows: failure to distinguish between the number of persons charged and the number of offenses cleared thereby; failure to report the number of offenses of auto theft cleared by arrest (the figures reported showed merely the number of stolen automobiles which had been recovered); and incomplete figures for one or more of the offense classifications. It is to be expected that the number of complete annual reports which will be available for inclusion in tabulations will show considerable increase in years to come.

Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1932

In table 8 are revealed for 596 cities in the United States the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, and the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest during 1932. The figures for these cities are also shown with the cities divided into six groups according to their size. The table indicates that the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest is higher in the case of offenses against the person than in the case of offenses against property. The highest percentage of clearances is found for the offense of manslaughter by negligence and the lowest percentage of clearances occurs in the case of auto theft. In examining the figures for the offense of auto theft it should be remembered that, although in many cases the offender is not arrested and prosecuted, in a high percentage of cases the stolen automobile is recovered by the police. The figures presented in this table are limited strictly to the number of offenses cleared by the arrest of the offender.

It appears generally that the larger cities have a slightly lower percentage of clearances than the smaller cities. In this connection it should be kept in mind that the larger cities have on the whole a higher crime rate than the smaller cities.

An examination of the table shows that the most decided variation in the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest occurs in the case of auto theft, where there is a consistent increase in the percentage of clearances from the larger cities to the smaller cities, cities over 250,000 reporting 13 percent of such offenses as cleared by arrest

while the corresponding percentage reported by cities under 10,000 is 27.1.

TABLE 8.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1932, by population groups*

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking, or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
15 cities over 250,000; total population, 9,094,500:								
Number of offenses known.....	642	526	635	8,203	3,068	27,666	62,663	27,721
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	408	467	463	2,752	2,272	7,878	15,363	3,613
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	76.8	88.8	72.9	33.6	73.3	28.4	24.5	13.0
20 cities 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 2,078,405:								
Number of offenses known.....	228	126	131	1,744	1,009	10,623	18,487	9,343
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	190	122	115	626	647	2,710	4,022	1,488
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	83.3	95.3	87.8	35.9	64.1	25.5	24.9	15.7
45 cities 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,219,817:								
Number of offenses known.....	186	86	170	2,087	1,080	11,492	25,541	8,868
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	155	82	160	779	1,455	2,981	6,789	1,487
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	83.3	95.4	94.1	37.3	87.2	25.9	26.6	16.8
68 cities 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 2,323,573:								
Number of offenses known.....	85	63	144	1,183	657	7,767	16,226	5,227
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	69	57	131	485	595	1,813	3,571	1,083
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	81.2	90.5	91.0	39.8	86.6	25.8	25.8	20.7
164 cities 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 2,640,897:								
Number of offenses known.....	125	87	155	1,129	668	7,707	16,062	4,768
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	108	60	134	346	595	2,006	4,363	993
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	86.4	79.3	86.5	30.7	82.1	27.2	27.1	20.8
261 cities under 10,000; total population, 1,696,174:								
Number of offenses known.....	72	51	101	546	366	4,617	7,870	1,713
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	62	44	98	185	327	1,300	2,429	464
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	86.1	86.3	92.1	33.9	82.3	28.2	30.8	27.1
Total, 596 cities; total population, 21,661,366:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,338	941	1,336	14,899	7,508	69,902	146,930	67,640
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	1,077	841	1,096	5,153	5,901	18,778	57,417	9,108
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	80.5	89.4	82.0	34.6	75.6	26.9	25.5	15.8

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1932

In table 9 are shown the number of persons charged and the rates per 100,000 as reported by 596 cities for the year 1932. As mentioned previously persons charged are those who have been held for prosecution. Table 10 is a percentage distribution of persons charged, and an examination of this compilation discloses that 44.5 percent of all the persons held for prosecution were charged with violations of traffic and motor-vehicle laws. Furthermore, 14.1 percent were charged with drunkenness and 11.2 percent with disorderly conduct and vagrancy. It is seen that persons charged falling within these three classifications constituted almost 70 percent of the total number of persons held for prosecution.

The number of persons charged is generally somewhat greater than the corresponding number of offenses cleared by arrest as shown in table 8. The explanation for the difference between the figures representing the number of offenses cleared by arrest and the figures indicating the number of persons charged is, of course, that the arrest of one person who has committed several offenses will clear several

crimes, whereas the arrest of several persons who have jointly committed only one offense will solve only one crime.

In a study of the table it will be observed that the number of persons charged per 100,000 population varies quite regularly with the size of the city only in the cases of robbery and gambling. The proportion of persons charged with manslaughter by negligence is much larger for cities over 250,000 in population than for any other group of cities. Approximately the same proportion of persons was held for prosecution for the offense of robbery in cities over 100,000, but the rate for these cities was more than twice as great as the figure for cities under 25,000 population. For the offense of aggravated assault the number of persons charged per unit of population by cities whose population was between 50,000 and 100,000 was almost twice as great as that for any other size city. There was held for prosecution for burglary in cities over 100,000 a larger proportion of persons than in cities under 100,000, and of the cities under 100,000 the highest rate was for cities under 10,000. Cities having a population between 50,000 and 250,000 had the highest figures for the offense of larceny-theft. Another feature shown by these figures is that for the offense of forgery and counterfeiting, cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000 held for prosecution 22.9 per 100,000 of population, whereas cities over 250,000 held only 8.1 for prosecution.

For sex offenses other than rape in cities over 250,000 the rate of persons held for prosecution was 153.2 which was about five times as great as the next highest rate reported. The table indicates that the proportion of persons prosecuted for violation of narcotic drug laws in cities over 100,000 is from two to three times as large as it is in cities under 100,000. An interesting observation is that for the offense of driving while intoxicated, with but a single exception the rate of persons held for prosecution varies inversely with the size of the city, the highest rate being for cities under 10,000. For the offense of drunkenness cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000 charged a larger proportion of persons than any other cities, while cities over 250,000 held a proportion which was less than that for all other groups of cities with the exception of cities having a population less than 10,000. A larger proportion of persons was charged for violation of liquor laws in cities over 100,000 than in the smaller cities, which is also true in the case of persons charged for disorderly conduct and vagrancy and gambling.

With reference to the classification "suspicion" it should be noted that the figures submitted by police departments have been carried in the following table as originally reported, although according to the procedure outlined in the manual, "Uniform Crime Reporting," individuals prosecuted as suspicious persons should be listed opposite the classification "disorderly conduct and vagrancy."

TABLE 9.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1932; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

Offense charged	15 cities over 250,000, population 9,094,500	20 cities 250,000, population 2,675,405	48 cities 100,000 to 250,000, population 3,319,517	68 cities 25,000 to 50,000, population 2,332,573	164 cities 50,000 to 25,000, population 2,640,597	281 cities under 10,000, population 1,595,174	Total, 595 cities; total population 21,661,366
Criminal homicide:							
a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged.....	615	162	180	81	111	75	1,234
Rate per 100,000.....	6.8	6.0	5.4	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.7
b. Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged.....	659	120	88	56	72	45	1,072
Rate per 100,000.....	7.6	4.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	4.9
Rape:							
Number of persons charged.....	505	125	173	147	144	90	1,193
Rate per 100,000.....	5.6	4.7	5.2	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.5
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged.....	3,325	966	897	467	426	381	6,332
Rate per 100,000.....	36.6	36.1	27.0	20.0	16.1	15.7	29.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged.....	2,219	771	1,676	642	682	336	6,326
Rate per 100,000.....	24.4	28.8	30.5	27.5	25.8	21.1	29.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged.....	7,907	2,512	2,295	1,471	1,881	1,261	17,347
Rate per 100,000.....	86.9	93.8	69.1	63.1	71.2	80.3	80.1
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged.....	16,301	5,343	6,426	3,871	4,260	3,437	38,640
Rate per 100,000.....	179.2	199.5	195.6	165.0	181.3	182.8	178.4
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged.....	3,358	1,239	1,356	682	626	500	8,074
Rate per 100,000.....	36.9	50.0	40.8	29.2	31.7	31.5	37.3
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged.....	12,581	3,062	3,427	3,216	2,460	1,152	25,886
Rate per 100,000.....	138.3	114.3	103.2	137.9	93.2	72.2	119.6
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged.....	737	613	388	432	313	171	2,654
Rate per 100,000.....	8.1	22.9	11.7	18.5	11.9	10.7	12.8
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged.....	2,738	539	753	464	425	251	5,170
Rate per 100,000.....	30.1	20.1	22.7	19.9	16.1	15.7	23.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged.....	2,182	1,006	865	365	360	343	4,819
Rate per 100,000.....	24.0	37.6	20.0	15.6	13.6	15.2	22.2
Sex offenses (except rape):							
Number of persons charged.....	18,934	520	663	732	465	314	16,728
Rate per 100,000.....	153.2	23.1	20.0	31.4	17.6	19.7	77.2
Offenses against the family and children:							
Number of persons charged.....	4,100	1,283	1,058	1,160	1,011	603	9,015
Rate per 100,000.....	45.1	47.9	31.9	49.7	38.3	25.3	41.6
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	770	219	102	55	67	55	1,269
Rate per 100,000.....	8.5	8.3	3.1	2.3	2.5	3.6	5.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged.....	3,246	1,754	2,571	2,200	2,449	2,009	14,228
Rate per 100,000.....	35.7	55.3	77.4	94.7	92.7	125.9	65.7
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	16,942	5,751	4,164	3,167	5,812	2,072	35,908
Rate per 100,000.....	186.3	214.7	125.4	135.8	144.3	129.9	186.8
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged.....	66,740	31,584	30,640	21,655	19,740	9,655	180,026
Rate per 100,000.....	735.9	1,179.2	922.9	928.5	747.5	605.3	831.1
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged.....	77,965	23,519	17,305	7,655	10,693	6,608	143,752
Rate per 100,000.....	837.3	978.1	521.3	328.2	408.1	414.2	663.6
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged.....	12,449	2,150	2,135	1,332	924	411	20,401
Rate per 100,000.....	147.9	80.3	64.3	87.1	55.0	25.8	94.2
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	277,189	61,595	60,826	53,488	50,754	39,528	569,380
Rate per 100,000.....	3,047.9	2,309.7	2,615.4	2,296.1	1,921.8	2,478.0	2,628.6
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged.....	55,578	18,660	18,264	17,567	11,451	6,853	128,473
Rate per 100,000.....	611.1	606.7	553.2	753.1	433.6	429.6	593.1
Suspicion:							
Number of persons charged.....	14,772	11,048	7,281	2,130	2,947	1,820	40,554
Rate per 100,000.....	162.4	634.9	217.8	91.6	111.6	114.1	187.2

TABLE 10.—*Percentage distribution of persons charged (held for prosecution), 1932*
 [506 cities; total population, 21,861,366]

Offense charged	Per-cent	Offense charged	Per-cent
Criminal homicide:		Offenses against the family and children...	0.71
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.10	Narcotic drug laws...	.10
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	.08	Driving while intoxicated...	1.11
Rape...	.08	Liquor laws...	2.81
Robbery...	.50	Drunkenness...	14.06
Aggravated assault...	.49	Disorderly conduct and vagrancy...	11.24
Burglary-breaking or entering...	1.36	Gambling...	1.00
Larceny-theft...	3.02	Traffic and motor vehicle laws...	44.53
Auto theft...	.63	All other offenses...	10.05
Other assaults...	2.03	Suspicion...	3.17
Forgery and counterfeiting...	.21		
Embezzlement and fraud...	.40	Total...	100.00
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc...	.38		
Sex offenses (except rape)	1.81		

Percentage of Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1931 and 1932

A comparison of the figures for nine cities over 250,000 in population for 1931 and 1932 as shown in the following table indicating the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest reveals a decrease in the proportion of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, and robbery clearances in 1932. The decrease in the percentage of rapes cleared was quite substantial, whereas the decrease in the clearances of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and robbery was so slight as to be of little significance.

The following substantial increases were shown in 1932 as compared with 1931:

	Percent
Burglary-breaking or entering...	15.8
Auto theft...	9.4
Larceny-theft...	9.0

In addition, smaller increases were shown in the clearances for manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault.

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1931 and 1932*

[9 cities over 250,000, total population 5,446,500]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary-breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1931	79.7	94.2	82.5	37.0	66.2	29.1	23.3	10.6
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1932	79.2	95.2	60.7	36.3	71.3	33.7	25.4	11.6

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The data in the tables which follow should be distinguished carefully from the data compiled from the uniform crime reports. The following tabulations were made from fingerprint records received

currently by the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

During the first 3 months of 1933, 80,785 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards were examined. It has been characteristic of the figures compiled by the Bureau since February, 1932, that the distribution of arrests subdivided according to age groups has been fairly constant. In the past the number of persons arrested who were 19 years of age has exceeded the number of persons arrested for any other age group, and the same is true for the first quarter of 1933 taken as a unit. However, examination of the figures for the month of March only, reveals that the number of persons arrested aged 22 is slightly greater than the number of those who were 19 years old. Persons under 21 years of age account for 1 of each 5 whose arrest records were examined. The following tabulation shows the percentage of the total number of persons arrested who were under 21 years of age and the percentage under the age of 25 in those instances where the proportion of youthful offenders was high.

Offense charged	Percentage under 21	Percentage under 25
Auto theft	45.8	68.4
Burglary-breaking or entering	38.8	60.7
Robbery	27.9	55.4
Rape	26.7	48.6
Larceny	26.4	45.7

These figures indicate that auto theft is an offense which is particularly characteristic of youth. So also is the offense of burglary, although in a somewhat less pronounced degree.

Persons under 25 years of age constituted 41 percent of those whose arrest records were examined, and persons between 25 and 29 years of age accounted for approximately 19 percent of the total number arrested. Persons in this age group were not predominant among the arrests for any particular offense.

Almost one third of the total arrests were for disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy, or on suspicion and for investigation. The arrests on these charges total 24,842. Of the remaining arrests over one half were for the offenses of larceny-theft, burglary, robbery, and assault. The number of arrests for each of these offenses is as follows:

Larceny-theft	11,312
Burglary-breaking or entering	8,895
Robbery	5,241
Assault	5,030
Total	30,478

Most of the persons arrested were males, females numbering only 5,221 (6.5 percent). For the offenses of larceny, homicide, and violations of the liquor laws the percentage of females arrested to the total number of females arrested exceeded the corresponding percentages for males. However, the opposite was true with reference to the offenses of burglary, robbery, auto theft, driving while intoxicated, and miscellaneous violations of motor vehicle and traffic laws.

Approximately 35 percent of the persons arrested had a previous record in the identification files of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

gation. As has consistently been the case in previous tabulations made, those charged with violations of the narcotic drug laws had the highest percentage of previous records, it being 55 percent. Persons arrested for embezzlement, fraud, and forgery and counterfeiting likewise had a high percentage of previous records, although the percentage was somewhat below that found among those charged with violating the narcotic drug laws. From 34 to 39 percent of the persons arrested for auto theft, larceny, burglary, and robbery had previous records.

The data tabulated by the Bureau are based upon the record of arrests for violations of State laws as evidenced by the fingerprint cards received from contributors throughout the United States. Obviously the tabulation should not be interpreted as a measure of the amount of crime committed, since the fingerprint cards received do not represent all arrests made throughout the country, nor do they represent any particular geographic or population group.

At the end of March 1933 there were 3,483,629 criminal fingerprint records and 4,594,224 index cards containing the names or aliases of individuals with criminal records on file in the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C. Of each 100 fingerprints received during March, more than 46 were identified with criminal data in the files of the Bureau. During March 1933, 394 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law-enforcement official or agency desiring to apprehend these individuals. The number of police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Bureau at the end of March totaled 5,689.

TABLE 12.—*Distribution of arrests, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	1,502	1,361	141	1.86	1.80	2.70
Rape.....	890	890	0	1.10	1.18	.00
Robbery.....	5,241	5,068	173	6.49	0.71	2.31
Assault.....	5,030	4,670	351	6.23	0.19	6.72
Burglary-breaking or entering.....	5,895	8,744	151	11.01	11.57	2.80
Larceny-theft.....	11,312	10,424	888	14.00	13.90	17.01
Auto theft.....	2,722	2,695	27	3.37	3.57	.52
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,274	1,175	99	1.58	1.56	1.90
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2,697	2,511	186	3.34	3.32	3.56
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,781	1,740	41	2.20	2.30	.78
Sex offenses (except rape).....	1,686	1,045	651	2.10	1.38	12.47
Offenses against family and children.....	942	894	48	1.16	1.18	.92
Narcotic drug laws.....	794	717	77	.98	.98	1.47
Driving while intoxicated.....	1,163	1,135	28	1.44	1.50	.54
Liquor laws.....	2,388	2,162	226	2.96	2.86	4.33
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy.....	12,036	11,220	816	14.90	14.85	15.63
Gambling.....	732	715	17	.91	.98	.33
Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	789	773	16	.98	1.02	.31
Suspicion and investigation.....	12,806	11,996	810	15.85	15.86	15.51
Offenses not stated.....	1,147	1,061	86	1.42	1.40	1.65
All other offenses.....	4,948	4,559	389	6.12	6.08	7.45
Total.....	80,785	75,564	5,221	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 13.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Age											
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Criminal homicide	3	2	5	20	25	10	38	42	42	77	55	74
Rape	1	1	0	5	27	67	74	61	58	86	42	59
Robbery	1	1	10	89	210	343	438	376	363	416	323	340
Assault	4	3	5	36	76	96	162	158	217	214	241	231
Burglary-breaking or entering	14	84	81	425	701	816	749	595	556	587	466	387
Larceny-theft	19	67	67	285	513	716	731	599	606	603	521	460
Auto theft	6	14	30	150	230	314	281	208	180	177	149	110
Forgery and counterfeiting	2	1	0	6	23	33	51	43	47	61	52	54
Embezzlement and fraud	2	2	0	4	10	22	36	40	79	81	76	86
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1	2	3	21	38	61	92	83	91	87	88	88
Sex offenses (except rape)	2	1	2	10	18	55	72	53	72	93	100	91
Offenses against family and children	1	2	3	9	14	12	14	17	21	27	43	38
Narcotic drug laws	0	0	0	3	14	9	16	15	30	27	25	15
Driving while intoxicated	3	0	0	1	0	0	11	18	37	28	39	47
Liquor laws	7	2	1	8	21	46	60	58	75	110	106	109
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	67	12	13	92	211	447	549	515	557	612	573	553
Gambling	4	0	1	3	10	14	15	11	27	17	21	21
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	1	0	0	2	16	21	32	38	57	59	52	46
Suspicion and investigation	17	20	38	131	321	571	684	604	667	762	671	606
Offenses not stated	3	2	6	17	26	39	52	48	60	56	72	43
All other offenses	6	24	30	92	169	237	251	214	245	245	233	233
Total	164	249	295	1,410	2,675	4,951	4,397	3,801	4,056	4,367	3,948	3,665

Offense charged	Age						Total all ages
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	303	259	192	125	101	120	1,502
Rape	159	96	68	48	35	50	890
Robbery	1,121	629	285	165	76	59	5,241
Assault	1,049	809	624	436	304	362	5,030
Burglary-breaking or entering	1,430	916	543	310	149	136	8,895
Larceny-theft	1,984	1,420	1,074	683	448	513	11,512
Auto theft	438	220	111	51	17	16	2,722
Forgery and counterfeiting	248	218	181	108	79	67	1,274
Embezzlement and fraud	402	496	463	336	189	274	2,697
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	380	239	163	128	95	96	1,781
Sex offenses (except rape)	285	239	191	108	70	105	1,666
Offenses against family and children	154	180	169	109	63	66	942
Narcotic drug laws	139	104	129	106	61	66	794
Driving while intoxicated	196	205	194	158	106	105	1,163
Liquor laws	477	425	302	216	167	198	2,388
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	2,262	1,764	1,310	905	654	901	12,036
Gambling	175	132	105	85	46	65	732
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	103	100	69	30	30	43	799
Suspicion and investigation	2,466	1,843	1,238	868	598	692	12,806
Offenses not stated	245	173	117	78	50	60	1,147
All other offenses	917	682	497	357	224	293	4,948
Total	15,215	11,229	8,055	5,470	3,563	4,276	80,785

TABLE 14.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1933*

Age	Per-cent	Age	Per-cent	Age	Per-cent	Age	Per-cent
Under 15	.30	24	4.54	34	2.14	44	1.01
15	.37	25	3.05	35	2.23	45	1.15
16	1.75	26	3.81	26	1.97	46	.78
17	3.31	27	3.96	37	1.85	47	.85
18	4.89	28	3.74	38	2.18	48	.91
19	5.44	29	3.39	39	1.75	49	.68
20	4.71	30	2.20	40	1.92	50 and over	5.29
21	5.02	31	2.17	41	1.08	Unknown	.20
22	5.41	32	2.56	42	1.61	Total	100.00
23	4.80	33	2.83	43	1.19		

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF PERSONS
ARRESTED - DATA OBTAINED FROM FINGERPRINT
RECORDS JANUARY TO MARCH, 1933

AUTO THEFT

Under 25 Years of Age

68.4%

Age 25 and over

31.6%

BURGLARY

Under 25 years of Age

60.7%

Age 25 and over

39.3%

ROBBERY

Under 25 Years of Age

55.4%

Age 25 and over

44.6%

LARCENY

Under 25 years of Age

45.7%

Age 25 and over

54.3%

FIGURE 2

TABLE 15.—Percentage with previous records; arrests, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1933

Offense charged	Per-cent	Offense charged	Per-cent
Narcotic drug laws.....	55.2	Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	27.9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	42.2	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	27.6
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy.....	41.7	Assault.....	27.7
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	40.4	Offenses against family and children.....	25.2
Robbery.....	39.5	Sex offenses (except rape).....	25.5
Suspicion and investigation.....	37.4	Rape.....	26.9
Burglary-breaking or entering.....	35.2	Liquor laws.....	26.6
Larceny—thief.....	34.9	Gambling.....	22.7
Auto theft.....	34.3	Driving while intoxicated.....	19.5
All other offenses.....	28.6	Criminal homicide.....	18.0

